THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1903. Telephone Calls (Old and New), Business Office.... 238 | Editorial Rooms.... St

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURES. Dally and Sunday, 50c a month, 12c a week. without Sunday, 40c a month, 10c a week. onday, without daily, 5e a week. ingle copies: Daily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents,

BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE. week, 10 cents. Sunday included, per week, 15 cents. ay, per issue, 5 cents. BY MAIL PREPAID.

Daily and Sunday, one year.... day only, one year. REDUCED RATES TO CLUES. Weekly Edition.

One copy, one year... One copy, six months One copy, three months..... No subscription taken for less than three

Daily edition, one year

REDUCED RATES TO AGENTS. bscribe with any of our numerous agents or

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL NEWSPAPER CO. Indianapolis, Ind.

in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp; on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four-page paper, a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the ejected manuscripts will be returned un-

postage is inclosed for that purpose ered as second-class matter at Indianapolis, THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House.

CHICAGO-Palmer House, Auditorium Annex Hotel, Dearborn Station News Stand. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., Arcade,

LOUISVILLE C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Bluefeld Bros., 442 West Market street. ST. LOUIS--Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Fairfax Hotel, Willard Hotel. DENVER, Col.-Louthain & Jackson, Fifteenth

and Lawrence streets, and A. Smith, 1657 Champa street. COLUMBUS, O .- Viaduct News Stand, 380 High

of thistles?" Do they get municipal reform from Democratic victories?

Winercoms were in existence during the six years of the Taggart regime, but no keeper of one was ever sent to the work-

The News seems to be mad at Mayor Bookwalter for not adopting the Charles E. Haugh method of making official ap-

On the question of maintaining her domination in Manchuria Russia stands pat, will conclude to let her stand.

real Republican victory.-News. Yes, if a better Republican were running against him, but not with a Democrat, The Louisville Courier-Journal charges

The defeat of Bookwalter would be

that the Republican managers are importing negro voters from this city. Only think of it, with Kentucky full of the raw

Did anybody really believe that Russia would comply with her promise to evacuate Manchuria? Superior force of arms is the only thing that ever drives Russia out of any territory.

Professional reformers make the "easiest picking" Democratic politicians meet with in the course of their professional work. Getting their support is just like

robbing a child's bank. Prof. Langley's hard luck balloon has finally ended in total collapse, and the public is not half so eager to know the secret principle on which it was to work as it

was a few months ago.

The Hammond School Board has tacitly admitted serious irregularities, but, strange as it may seem, the members do not like Mayor Knotts, who discovered the frauds and insisted on an investigation.

"There is a generation that are pure in their own eyes, and yet is not washed from their filthiness," (Prov. xxx, 12.) And the promisers of Democratic reform are they who say: "We are holier than thou."

"The ancient and honorable, he is th head; and the prophet that teaches lies, he is the tail." (Isalah ix. 15.) In this campaign James L. Keach is the head, and the tall is-but that is another story,

The editorials of the News in support of Holtzman are music to the gamblers. who always have things their own way under a Democratic administration, and who know "Johnny" as their favorite lawyer when they get into trouble.

If there were a few weeks more of th campaign Holtzman might begin to believe his typewritten speech himself, just like the fellow that told his companions so much about a mythical bulldog at his home that be finally got to believe that he really had a dog.

Of course, the British stock market wa not disturbed by the failure of Russia evacuate Manchuria. Great Britain is no going to indulge in a fruitless war on that subject-a fact which the Russian government understood pretty well when it determined to hold the province.

A hopeful sign of the times is the meeting in this city of the national officers of a large number of building trades unions to devise measures for abolishing strikes. With large employers and conservative labor leaders co-operating to that end good results ought to be reached.

Considering what the Governor of Kentucky said to the Governor of Indiana at a festive camp table, and what followed the remark, it is not at all likely that the Governor of Kentucky would purposely olmpiy a little misunderstanding.

The chances are largely that the slight of Governor Beckham to Governor Durbin was purely accidental. It is sincerely to be hoped that there will be no bellicose demonstrations in consequence thereof the troops of both States on th ground under arms we might develop divil war in less than no time.

the do; and owning no property, indersed | that Mr. Bookwalter had anything to

by the cashier, who recently pleaded guilty to embezzlement. Evidently a new bank examiner for New Jersey should be appointed forthwith. And, by the way, a provision in the banking act for the punishment of criminal carelessness on the part of bank examiners would not be a bad thing.

THE PEOPLE NOT FOOLED.

In the closing days of the city campaign it seems very evident that the effort to fool the people of Indianapolis into the notion that a mediocre lawyer, backed and controlled by a gang of Democratic politicians who have in the past fattened off local politics, stands for reform in local government and that good government can be had by boosting such a combination into office, will miserably fail next Tuesday. It may be possible to fool all the people sometimes, but this is not one of these times. About the only people that have been deceived are two or three members of the Citizens' League executive committee. The professional reformers in this organization and the News are not deceived much, if any, but they have such strong personal reasons Persons sending the Journal through the mails for opposition to Bookwalter that they are willing to grasp at anything for that purpose, even to the point of sacrificing the city of Indianapolis to a repetition of the Taggart regime.

The great body of the people of Indianapolis are neither blinded by personal grievances nor fooled by the remarkable campaign of misrepresentation and abuse waged against the mayor. They have eyes to see the improved physical condition of the city and they are not so foolish as to believe that the city has been thrown "wide open" since Logsdon brought his libel suit, which marked the beginning of the daily publications of descriptions of gambling games that nobody but News reporters seem able to get into. That paper daily declares that three different gambling houses are running. The men said to be operating them say they are not, and the police are unable to find indications of their operation. The paper speaks of large crowds present, yet seems unable to name a single man-and thus its tales are taken by the public at just about their true appraisement.

Mr. Bookwalter's administration has not "Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs | been perfect, by any means, yet it must be admitted that he has had many difficulties to contend with. One cannot take a city in which the administration has been corrupt for six years and clean it up in a day, nor in a year. He cannot take an empty treasury and a big floating debt and bring about a highly satisfactory financial condition in a few months. But the progress made by the Bookwalter administration in the financial regeneration of the city, in its physical improvement and in its moral tone has been a very real progress toward better things, and the people know it. And the developments from the very beginning of and after some palavering all other powers | the campaign to the present have indicated that they have no notion whatever of interrupting this progress by turning the city over to Messrs. Keach, Holt, Taggart and Polster to be milked through their puppet candidate, Holtzman.

THE NEW YORK TANGLE.

At this distance it is just a bit difficult to see why Grout and Fornes, nominated respectively for controller and president of the Board of Aldermen with Mayor Low on the Fusion or reform ticket in New York, should be ousted from this ticket because Tammany indorsed their nomination and they were not disposed to repudiate such an indorsement. If Grout and Fornes were honest and capable men when they were first nominated with Low, their indorsement by Tammany did not make them either dishonest or incapable-and it is to be supposed that the leaders of the various parties and factions making up the fusion ticket had looked well into this question before they were nominated. On the presumption that they were honest and capable, why was not their indorsement by Tammany a good thing since it assured their election and made it certain that at least these two important offices would be

filled with men of the right kind? Presumably the new nominees of the Fusionists are also honest and capable men, and thus it makes no particular difference as to which side shall win, as related to these two offices, but undoubtedly it will make a difference which wins the mayoralty, and it seems to one not familiar with the details of the situation that the Fusionists have lost a distinct tactical advantage. so long as Tammany Indorsed a part of their ticket the Tammany people did not have much of an argument, for by thus admitting that part of the Fusion ticket was good the Democrats necessarily implied that good judgment had been used all along the line by the Fusionists in selecting their nominees, but now the latter have shown that they were not at all sure of their men and stand as having at one time heartily indorsed two of the men on the Tammany ticket. One cannot pretend to fathom the intricacies of New York politics from "out West," but it looks very much as if Tammany had outgeneraled its opponents in this particular episode.

THE NEWS AND THE HAUGH STORY. Striking proof of the unfairness and malignity of the News is seen in its attempt to connect Mayor Bookwalter with the Haugh-Seibert transaction two years ago, in which Haugh tried to buy an appointment on the Board of Public Works by contributing \$500 to the Republican campaign fund. When the story first came out everybody saw at a glance that Mr. Bookwalter had no connection with the transaction, beyond repudiating it when it came to his knowledge, and presumably ordering Haugh's contribution to be returned to him. as was done. Haugh's present attempt. under the coaching of the News, to connect Mr. Bookwalter with the transaction does not amount to anything, because by his own confession he is a discredited witness. A Democrat who will try to buy an office under a Republican administration by contributing to the campaign fund is too devoid of moral sense to be believed regarding anything. Having discredited himself and been repudiated by the Republicans, he is just affront the Governor of Indiana. It was about fit to train under the banner of Holtzman and reform, where he now is.

The News serves the story up again in in editorial which garbles the facts, suppressing those which show that Mr. Bookwalter had nothing to do with the transaction, and says: "Whether Mr. Bookwalter was a party to the deal is a question." A question with whom? Certainly not with any fair-minded person conversant with the facts. Almost in the next sentence Among the "assets" of a national the News says: "Mr. Bookwalter told bank at Red Bank, N. J., have been dis- Haugh that he knew nothing whatever covered notes aggregating \$30,000, bearing | about the affair until after the election." the signature of a carpenter working by Then, as there is not a particle of evidence

with the transaction, and as he told Haugh that he knew nothing about it, it is not a question whether he was party to it. the contrary, it is evident that he was not, and the fact that Haugh was repaid the money which he had contributed to the Republican campaign fund on the assurance of some unauthorized person that he should have an office shows that the whole transaction was repudiated by some person in authority as soon as it came to the knowledge of that person. Who was that person in authority if not Mayor Bookwalter? Who else could it have been?

The News grows quite earnest in behalf of Haugh, who failed to get the office he thought he was paying for, and correspondingly indignant at Mayor Bookwalter for repudiating the transaction instead of carrying it out as Haugh hoped he would. "This is a matter to which we think Mr. Bookwalter should give some attention," it says. Why should he give it any attention? Nobody believes he had any connection with it, nor does anybody believe that the News believes it. It is simply trying by garbling the facts and by innuendo to create the impression that Mr. Bookwalter was a party to the transaction, and that he did Haugh great injustice by repudiating it. It holds Haugh up before the community as a man who has been wronged because he did not get the office he thought he was buying. In its anxiety to smirch Mr. Bookwalter it has placed itself in the position of indorsing the Haugh-Seibert deal as a proper way of making public appointments, and of condemning the repudiation of the transaction as an act of gross injustice to Haugh. If there is any truth in the story at all, the guiltiest man of those connected with the transaction was Haugh, yet the News, without a word of condemnation for him, grows indignant at Mr. Bookwalter, who had nothing to do with the transaction beyond repudiating it. If this is the kind of fairness practiced by "independent" papers, the Journal is thankful that a party organ does not have to resort to such methods.

The Journal has the greatest respect and the kindest feeling for the independent Republicans who are going to vote for Mr. Holtzman. It admires men who have the courage of their convictions, even if they are mistaken. The next best thing to being right is to think you are right. Journal does not think these Republicans have sufficient reason for their course, but that is their affair. They are still Republicans, and in due time they will come back to the party fold with an improved appetite for true Republicanism for having fed a while on the husks of Democratic reform. Then they will fall on the Journal's neck and admit that they were mistaken, and the Journal will forgive them. The fatted calf will hang high and everything will be lovely.

The relations between Russia and Japan have suddenly become strained, leading to some warlike movements, but there will be no war. Japan is spoiling for a fight and is foolish enough to think she could whip Russia single-handed, but other powers know better and will find some way of convincing Japan of the suicidal folly of attempting such a thing. The real bone of contention is not Manchuria, but Korea, and if Russia can convince Japan that in holding the former she has no designs against the latter, Japan will probably consent not to whip Russia, and the war cloud will blow over. As far as modern civilization and progress are concerned, it is much better that Manchuria should remain under Russian control than revert to

THE HUMORISTS. Genius Defined.

Gussie-What is genius, anyway? Gertrude-To my mind, it consists in always having clothes that fit.

The Fuel Supply. The melancholy autumn days return, And many an erstwhile gay and festive soul Who seemed in summer to have cash to burn Is worrying now about the price of coal. -Washington Star.

Is There One? Good anecdotes is lots o' fun, But sometimes I git thinkin' I'd kinder like to hear jist one

Thet hain't bin swore on Lincoln -Catholic Standard.

She was city bred, and had the usual fear of

Looking for Sport.

"Why," she asked, when the danger was past, "did you take me across this lot?"

The small country lad chuckled. "I thought it would be fun," he said, "to see you try to climb a tree." Then, after another chuckle: "And it was."

Capable Appetites.

New York Evening Sun. The man paused. "Perhaps I am only casting pearls swine," he mouned, sorrowfully.

A sprightly young sow cocked up a coquettish "Even so," she answered. "Even so, you don't suppose for a moment, do you, that we are incupable of doing the Cleopatra act?"

A New Explanation.

The Prodigal Son was explaining matters to his "You're 'way behind the times, dad," he exclaimed; "I have merely been a sociologist on a

Overjoyed at this view of the matter the old man took him to his arms. Life's Uncertainties.

They advertised a lawn fete-They were game; In spite of zero weather

People came. But the ice cream that they had Smelled of moth balls mighty bad. For the folks had worn their overcoats And sealskins Just the same.

> -New York Evening Sun. That Would Settle It.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Just think of it, George! Both your maiden aunts are comin' to make us a visit to-morrow. and cook has just left." "Can't you get them to postpone their visit?"

"It's too late." "And what do you propose to do?" "Why, I suppose I'll have to put on an apron and do the cooking myself." "Will you? Then you needn't worry any more. They won't stay long."

Corsets and Barbarism.

The women's congress at Hanburg has declared the corset to be barbarous. We must object to this, as we do not believe any barbarian ever was benighted enough

Let the Proclamation Issue. Washington Post. Mr. Bryan has decided that he will go to Europe after all, so there is no occasion for further delay by the President in issuing his Thanksgiving proclamation.

REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATION IN THE KANKAKEE VALLEY.

Thousands of Acres on Which Cattails Grew in 1900 Now Magnificent Fields of Corn.

MANY MILES OF DITCHES CUT

ABOUT SEVENTY-SIX SQUARE MILES OF LAND TO BE DRAINED.

Great Expenditure of Money That Has Met with Rich Reward-Corn Stalks Over Twelve Feet High.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAPORTE, Ind., Oct. 8 .- From cattails in 1900 to magnificent fields of corn in 1900 tells the story of the wonderful development of the Kankakee valley, in the southwestern part of Laporte county, as a result of the remarkable achievements of a syndicate of men who came to this county two and one-half years ago with energy, capital and a discernment of the future possibilities of the south end of the county which many nearer home failed to appre ciate. These gentlemen undertook their herculean task with an abiding faith in the soundness of their judgment, and in less than three years they have brought about a condition of affairs along the valley which had scarcely been dreamed of and which has converted swamps and marshes into as beautiful and productive lands as lie out of doors anywhere. The story of this great transformation reads like a romance.

Pontiac, Ill., men formed a syndicate, and in the name of W. F. Cook, one of the six, secured an option for the purchase of 7,000 acres of Kankakee swamp land from the Huncheons, the purchase price being \$165,-000. The new owners at once formed the La Crosse Land Company and began the development of the land on a scale of magnitude never before heard of in this country. While they were working out their plans for the reclamation of the Huncheon tract agents for the company gradually acquired other pieces of land, until the Tuesburg Land Company, with 4,480 acres, and the McWilliams Land Company, with 5,280 acres, were formed, while still more land was bought by friends of the men in the syndicate. To-day the syndicate and its friends own or are redeeming a total of 49,000 acres of land in the Kankakee valley, the estimated value of the holdings being more than \$2,000,000.

The members of the land companies comosing the syndicate are Charles H. Tuesburg, David H. Meyers, John Murphy, C. A. Legg, A. L. Legg and W. F. Cook. the La Crosse Land Company; Charles H. Tuesburg, Lemuel Darrow, James Brown, B. F. Johnson, Frank J. Cook, Rev. Charles Doney and Thomas Foohey, in the Tuesburg Land Company, and John McWilliams, jr., John McWilliams, sr., David S. Meyers, W. F. Cook and J. S. Van Busirk, in the McWilliams Land Company. Heavy individual land owners in and outside the syndicate are C. H. Tuesburg, D. Meyer, W. F. Cook, S. L. Knapp, W. J. Keller and Judge White. SEVENTY-SIX SQUARE MILES.

The allied interests new working the grand transformation in the valley have a total acreage covering approximately seventy-six square miles. This land is located in Dewey, Union, Prairie, Johnson and Hanna townships in Laporte county, while some lies in the southeastern part of Porter county. All of it butts on the Kankakee river and stretches in unbroken line along that stream for forty miles. Most of the land lies on the north side of the river, but some scattering tracts are in Starke county and on the south side of the stream. As fast as the land was acquired from the former owners the syndicate, with C. H. Tuesburg and George G. Cook as managers and directors, joined in the general reclamation scheme, and steps were taken to drain the ground and get it under cultivation. The first thing that was demonstrated to them by observation was that the land, which then lay under water the greater part of the year, was not submerged from the overflow of the Kankakee river, but the water came from the streams above and that the land by proper drainage could be made as free from surplus water as any other farm lands in Laporte county. With this purpose in view, the syndicate, through its official head, began the great task of securing ditches and drains. There were many long and bitter struggles in the courts before the famous Machler, Cook, Place and Kankakee reclamation ditches were finally ordered and later constructed. The Place ditch was town, Ia., and Mrs. Ida S. Henley, of Carat Bieler's farmhouse, with woods on all over twenty-two miles long, is uniformly sixty feet wide, eight feet deep and drains an area fifty miles square. It cost \$66,000 and the time consumed in litigation and construction was about eighteen months. the matter of furnishing tuition free or free This and the Machler ditch were the beginning of the wonderful development which has since steadily followed. The Cook ditch is about fourteen miles long and drains more valuable land, while Machler ditch, constructed under authority of the Laporte Circuit Court, is of almost equal importance with the Place ditch and is ten miles long, fifty feet wide and eight feet deep. These are the public drains, and while all of the contiguous property benefited paid a proportionate part of the cost, the syndicate bore the bulk of the burden, as its holdings were so much | some delay on account of a lack of funds larger than any other land owners. Supplementing the public ditches the syndicate built over 125 miles of private drains on and around its own lands, spending \$38,000 for this purpose last year, has laid over 100 carloads of ten and twelveinch tiling, has built bridges, opened and graded roads, built homes, a church, schoolhouses, etc., until the expenditures stagger the ordinary citizen to contemplate. As fast as a particular section of land was drained by the big ditches and the private drains it was set off for cultivation. Beautiful dwellings, barns and outbuildings. each group costing over \$4,000, have been erected and a tenant placed on the ground to till the soil. The syndicate has about twenty tenants, and will have more than fifty when all the land has been reclaimed. These farmers have taken the virgin soil and after breaking the sod for the first time have planted corn and allowed it to take care of itself. It has done so to such an extent that it is no uncommon sight to see stalks twelve and fifteen feet high. Such

corn is rarely seen elsewhere. The ears are immense, full and well-rounded out and average more than fifty bushels to the IMMENSE CROP OF CORN. A party of Laporte gentlemen was, the other day, taken over this immense plantation and in driving through a field of corn a mile square the corn towered over the tops of the buggies. This extends over 6.000 acres of reclaimed land, most of it under cultivation this summer for the first time. It is estimated that the crop of corn which the syndicate will harvest this fail will exceed 300,000 bushels, which will make 370 carloads, or more than five big trains. One of the peculiar features of this monster project, for nothing like it exists elsewhere in Indiana, is the fact that not one acre of the nearly 50,000 acres in the conon the other hand, the companies are in the | year. market to add to their holdings, for they realize the great possibilities of the Kankakee valley land. The statement is made that the entire holdings cost the members of the syndicate an average of \$21.90 per acre, while the current price of similar land in the neighborhood is now \$47.50, some tracts being held as high as \$100 per acre. It is expected that when the drainage scheme is fully perfected and the river finally straightened all of the land in the vicinity will be worth the latter figure. The syndicate intends to place a farmer of those on every half section of land it controls as know it."

rapidly as reclaimed. The lessee is to be furnished with a suitable home and other necessary buildings, but he must agree to keep so many men, so many horses, cultivate so many acres in corn, oats or whatever the owners may select, according the size of his tract. The first year the company exacts one-third of the earnings of the farm for rent and thereafter it will require the payment of two-fifths of the income. It is calculated that in eight years the tract will pay itself out on this basis and then the owners will have their money back and still own a vast amount of the best land in Laporte county-the garden

spot of the world. One of the assets secured in the purchase of the Huncheon tract by the syndicate is the site on which the present town of Lacrosse is built. It is the plan of the gentlemen composing the syndicate to ultimately make this place one of consequence but Mr. Tuesburg says that it is the purpose to bring all the farm lands to a nearly perfect state of cultivation before the town s allowed to boom much. The village in its present state has felt the influence of the wonderful growth, more than twenty new homes, many elegant, occupied by the heads of the syndicate, have been built in the past year. All of the newcomers are cultured and of the best types of American

PROGRAMME ARRANGED FOR CON-VENTION AT BLOOMINGTON.

Five Hundred Visitors and Delegates Expected to Attend-News of Indiana Churches.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, Oct. 8 .- All details and the programme have been arranged for the meeting of the Indiana Baptist State Convention to be held here next week, Oct. 13 to 16. It is expected, judging from the correspondence, that fully 500 visitors and delegates will be here and they will be entertained as guests of our citizens. Dinner and evening lunch will be served by the Baptist ladies in the church basement.

is expected to have a representative. at 7 o'clock by the address of welcome and after the annual sermon by the Rev. J. W. Field an informal reception will follow. The sessions of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday will be divided into three parts-9, 2 and 7:30 o'clock. A visit to the university will be an incident of the conven-

BISHOP GRANT'S WORDS.

He Has Something to Say Regarding the Race Question.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PARIS, Ill., Oct. 8 .- At the second day's session of the Illinois Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in this city to-day the delegates to the General Conference were instructed to secure, if possible, the return of Bishop Abraham Grant, D. D., of Indianapolis, to the Fourth Episcopal district, and resolutions highly praising the bishop were adopted.

During the morning session Bishop Grant referred to the race question. During his remarks he made this statement: "In the roblem of developing let us bear in mind hat men and women will be killed, they will be lynched, but what we ask is that the country will take its eyes off the men and women who are being lynched and turn to the 200,000 who stand for each one lynched and who are working hard, investing their money in homes and educating their children. I hear men say that we do not seek social equality, but I have never made this declaration to any white man, because I want all that my position, my behavior and manners warrant me in having. I have been entertained by Gladstone, by Senator Allison and other great white men of this country and abroad, and I do not want to step below it. I have also been entertained by eminent men of my own race, and, of course, I felt more at home with them.

The election of delegates to the quadren-nial General Conference, which will be held n Chicago next May, resulted as follows: Delegates, the Rev. A. J. Burton, the Rev. N. J. McCracken and the Rev. P. C. Coopalternates, the Rev. H. Simons, the Rev. Lackey and the Rev. P. M. Lewis. John Turnbo and George Jesse were chosen ay delegates.

FRIENDS' FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Annual Meeting of the American Board Held at Richmond.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 8.-The annual Foreign Missions was held in Richmond today at Earlham College. All the members of the following well-known members of the society: President, Thomas Brown, of and an hour before the time. Carmel, Ind.; secretary, Mrs. Mahala Jay, of Richmond; treasurer, James Cary, of Baltimore; Charles Cary, of Fairmount

After the board had been called to order passed to the consideration of the school The points dwelt upon mainly were scholarships to certain worthy students who are in poor circumstances. The report of Zenas L. Martin on the Cuban field was then read. This was quite an encouraging report. Mr. Martin's time will expire on Dec. 31 next and the appointment of his successor was considered. Among other topics that were up were the following: Minshould the appointment of elders in the mis sion meetings be confirmed by the board velopment of the work in Cuba, there being and development of the advisory work of the board.

Colored Minister's Condition.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PARIS, Ill., Oct. 8.-The Rev. G. J. Walden, a colored minister who came here from Champaign to attend the Illinois A M. E. Conference, alighted from the train in an intoxicated condition and was taken in charge by the police. He had no money to pay his fine and left his ministerial garb with the magistrate and promised to send the money on arriving home.

They Swap Their Meats.

Philadelphia Telegraph. It is during the summer months that the average housekeeper experiences difficulty n securing choice cuts of meat. For it during these months that the majority of frigerators and if a customer calls for lamb, veal or pork chops they don't have the same opportunity of getting choice cuts as they do in cold weather, when the juicy steak or succulent chop is exposed for sale upon the counter or hooks. They cannot see what is in the ice boxes.

A well-known butcher on Ridge avenue was questioned this morning upon the subject and gave this explanation: "During the summer months," said he, "agents of seaside and other resorts visit us and buy up as many of the choicest cuts as we will sell them. They want the middle cuts of rib beef, certain cuts of rump steak, all the beef kidneys, also the loins and hind quarters of yeal and lambs. This leaves nothing but the cheaper cuts, which the more prominent hotels have no use for. Occasionally a good customer whose family spends most of the time in the city during the warm weather will send for a choice steak or a roast and then we have to hustle trol of the syndicate can be bought, but, family trade during the remainder of the

every day at all seasons of the year send their best meats to the butchers in the most fashionable residential quarters and in return get from them the cheaper cuts, for which they have no use. Of course, the one disposing of the higher grades of meat is paid the difference in cash. This only alludes to districts populated entirely by the working classes, who can't afford to buy the expensive cuts. We have a regular ystem of exchange, but few peo of those directly engaged in the traffic

V. MILLER AND JOSEPH JOHNS BEFORE FEDERAL COURT.

Been Indicted for Conto Commit an Offense Against the United States.

KNOWN IN INDIANA WELL

MILLER LIVES AT TERRE HAUTE AND JOHN'S AT ROCKVILLE.

Were Arrested Last May on Charge of Extorting a Bribe from John J. Ryan, Turf Commissioner.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 8 .- Daniel Miller, late second assistant attorney general for the Postoffice Department, and Attorney Joseph Johns were indicted by the United States grand jury to-day, offense against the United States.

Daniel V. Miller was employed as second assistant to Attorney General Tyner, of the Postoffice Department. Joseph Johns was an attorney at Rockville, Ind., where he was arrested May 27. Miller was arrested | morning will leave for home. Friday afterthe same day in his office at Washington.

were based related to a charge of extorting Maj. Gen. John C. Bates. Thousands of a bribe from John J. Ryan, of J. J. Ryan & Co., turf commissioners. Prior to their beautiful spectacle. arrest postoffice inspectors had recomfraud order be issued mended that a against the Ryan firm, suspending all its The convention closes Friday evening at mail. Ryan & Ryan and Judge Outcalt a letter written to-day by General Bates to 7:30 and every congregation in the State | went to Washington to argue their case, Attorney Miller tepresenting the other side. The programme opens Tuesday evening Ryan claimed his company had enough money to pay all depositors in full, and, as a result of the hearing, acting Attorney General Christiency recommended that the postoffice inspectors make another investigation. They did so, and a second time a fraud order vas recommended. A few days later, according to the telegrams produced before the grand jury, Miller telegraphed Johns to deal with Ryan. A meeting was held at the Gibson House between Johns and Ryar, in which Ryan paid \$4,500, of which \$2,500 was for a favorable decision on the scheme allowing Ryan's continued use of the mails and \$2,000 was for revising Ryan's advertising matter so as to conform to the ruling of the attorney general. Ryan paid the amounts in checks, which are held

as evidence against Johns and Miller. Later both Miller and Johns appeared in court and entered pleas of not guilty. Johns made his plea conditional, reserving the right to change it after reading the indictment. The defendants were allowed until Friday to file demurrers or motions and their bail was fixed at \$2,500 each, which both were prepared to furnish. The chief witness before the grand jury was John J. Ryan, who, it is said, produced telegrams received from Miller directing him to meet Johns in Cincinnati, where he paid to Johns the money by checks. The checks also have been presented as evidence.

Beavers Surrenders Himself.

NEW YORK! Oct. 8 .- Geo. W. Beavers surrendered hirself to-day upon the fourth indictment returned against him in Washington, charging conspiracy to defraud the government through contracts for the purchase of canceling machines from Doremus Machine Company, the indictment alleging that Feavers, on Feb. 27, 1901, accepted from Geo. E. Green and Willard D. Doremus, president and vice president of the company, 1500 in pursuance of a corrupt and unlawful agreement alleged to have been entered into between Senator Green. Doremus and himself to procure the purchase of the machines for the Postal Department at an excessive price. Beavers furnished \$5,000 bail to appear for

a preliminary examination Oct. 27. GALLANT HOOSIERS.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) Brigade were the reserves. Three miles and a half frem camp, at Grimes's farm house, the reserve was ordered to take the Blakeley road, in order to assume its posimeeting of the American Friends' Board of | tion at the Rahm house on the Tip Top road. The orders were executed precisely, but the brigade was not destined ever to reach of the board were present except one, James | Rahm's and the position designated. The Cary, of Baltimore. The board is composed | blunder changed all that, and the battle broke over it & mile from its proper place

THE ENGAGEMENT OPENS. Lieutenant Golonel Thayer, commanding the Second Regiment, took his men through at Bieler's fatmhouse, with woods on all sides, rifles began to crack directly in by the president this morning it immediately | front from heavy timber. A Brown firing line ran from cover, bent double, and opened on Colonel Thayer's men. At this time the First Regiment, Colonel McCoy's, was in the rear and to the right. Colonel Bowman's was in front and to the left, all under cover and invisible to the enemy. Colonel Smith took in the situation at a glance, rightly estimating that although the situation was astounding he had but and that Meyers and his friends really did one duty-to lick the enemy. Colonel Thayer, in the center, brought up his column, deploying it for battle in eschelon. in perfect position. The men lay in a road sunken four feet, ready to fire through and over a rail sence. The positions of the First and Third were evidently unknown to the enemy. The Brown regiments began to advance rapidly. Colonel Simth gave the word to fire and with rifles sweeping every inch of the ground receding before them the Second Regiment boys began to play tunes with their rifles. In the face of this devastating fire the Browns leaped forward. firing rapidly, although Colonel Smith's men were so berfectly concealed that their

fire was ineffective. The Browns advanced so far that a flank movement became of the utmost importance. Colonel Smith sent his orders to Colonel McCoy on the right. The movement was executed with beautiful precibutchers keep their supply of meats in re- | sion. The first battalion of the First, commanded by Maj. Theodore Louden, occupied a grove of trees, from where the men proceeded to poor a terrible fire on the left flank of the Prowns. From front and right the Indiana begiment used their rifles so destructively that in real war the opposing forces would have been slaughtered like rats in a trep. A few minutes later the remainder of the First got into action, and at almost the same time the Third found

For twenty minutes rifles cracked victously. The umpere with the Second Regiment. Capt. Francis J. Kernan, of the Second Infantry, ordered a cessation of hostilities. The men's blood was up and it was several minutes before the battle music was siaround and get it so that we can retain the | lenced. The umpires with the Brown army conferred with Captain Kernan, with the result that the casualties were fixed as given, and that the victory lay plainly with the Indiana brigade. Half an hour later the general recall was sounded and the march back to Camp Young began.

Captain Kernan made no secret of his approval of the position established by the Indiana troops, of their effective firing, of the excellence of the officers' work and of | that the word which will make two loving the general merit of the force.

"Their position was impregnable."

he. "No troops could have lived in the face of that terrible fire."

PROUDEST MAN IN CAMP. Colonel Smith, as brigade commander, is the proudest man in Camp Young to-night. The fact that the Second Regiment carried off the chief honors adds to his delight. General McKee missed this, the second engagement of the day. He was riding with

General Bates at the front.

The Indiana Battery also got in the war game in good shape, engaging the Twentyfirst Artillery with good effect, J. Stevenson, Captains Glascock and Cleary and Lieutenant Railsback operated the guns. Of the three Indiana regiments which took part in the big fight Lieutenant Colonel Thayer, Majors Backman and Conde, Captains Hoyt N. McClain and R. P. Van Camp, of the Second Regiment; Colonel Mc-Coy, Lieut. Col. James F. Fee, Majors Theodore Louden, William J. Coleman and Thomas B. Coulter and Capt. David R. Gebhart, adjutant of the First, deserve special mention for coolness under fire, intelligence and celerity in obeying orders and general good handling of their men. Lieutenant Colonel Bowman and his officers had little to do, but they did that little well. As for the men, the "hikers," their commander has every reason to be proud of them. When it is considered that they simply whipped the life out of the crack Eighth Ohio, the regiment known as "The President's Own," and the Second and Third Kentucky Regiments, the pride of the Blue Grass State, it may be realized how Incharged with conspiracy to commit an diana's National Guard "stacks up." There, indeed, is the new army slogan of "Excellence" put into practical operation.

To-day's was the last maneuver of the militia forces at Camp Young. To-morrow the boys will be paid off and on Saturday noon at 2 o'clock the grand review will be The allegations upon which the arrests held, and 10,000 troops will march before people will visit Camp Young to witness the

Second Lieutenant Mark E. Dawson, of Company D, Second Regiment, an Indianapolis boy, received high commendation in General McKee. Lieutenant Dawson attended General Bates on Monday as an aid. and his conduct was so meritorious that the commanding general found the young Indianapolis officer deserving of special men-EDWIN C. HILL

FROZE HUSBAND TO DEATH

SALOON KEEPER WHO SOLD HIM LIQUOR HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Orange County Damage Suit in Which Temperance and Liquor Elements Are Interested.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PAOLI, Ind., Oct. 8 .- A damage suit was filed here yesterday, in which Mrs. Nancy E. Burton, of Jasper, seeks to recover \$2,000 damages from Noah S. Snyder and his bondsmen, William S. Tindall, Philip A. Cox, William E. Trimble, Silas Mills, Jas.

M. Beatty and William P. Jacobs. She alleges in her complaint that Snyder sold her husband, Hiram E. Burton, liquor when he was already intoxicated, and on Sunday, and that as a result he was so stupefied that in trying to return home on a cold winter night he fell into a ditch and

was frozen to death. Burton was found frozen to death on the night of Feb. 15 last, near French Lick Springs, and the finding of the coroner was that he was intoxicated. This case will be watched with much interest by both saloon

and anti-saloon people here, inasmuch as it is the first case of the kind to be filed in this county.

DIVISION OF A TOWNSHIP. Agitation in Laporte County Over

Complicated Affair.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAPORTE, Ind., Oct. 8 .- It is claimed the State officials will take a hand in the fight resulting from the division of Hanna township and the creation of Prairie township in the southern part of this county. The persons who secured a division of the township claimed they were unable to secure proper school facilities. The case has been appealed from the Commissioners

Court to the Circuit Court. Attorneys for the petitioners stated today that State Superintendent of Public Instruction Cotton had interested himself in the matter and that the attention of Governor Durbin would also be called to the affair. Threats of damage suits against the trustee of Hanna township are being made. The southern part of the county very much agitated over the complicated

Lively Lawsuit Averted. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., Oct. 8 .- What promised to be a lively lawsuit was settled here today when George Meyers, an attorney of Marion, and two Wabash residents repaid the purchase price of a big tract of land in Mississippi bought by three Wabash county farmers. It was alleged by the purchasers that Meyers and his associates proposed to go in with them and buy the land, the price agreed on was exorbitant not put up a dollar, using only the funds of the other parties to make the purchase and dividing the larger share of that with the sellers. Suit was threatened, and to-

was deeded back. Trial of Suit on Notes.

day \$4,000 was refunded and the land bought

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Oct. 8 .- The Rev. A. S. Whetsel, of this county, and other farmer friends bought territory in which to sell the Calendar safe clocks and gave their notes to the company for \$350. The notes were made payable to the Dunkirk National Bank. Before the company could dispose of them the bank change to the Dunkirk State Bank, and the com pany, after being refused the purchase of them here on this technicality, altered the notes so as to read State bank. Then Mr. Whetsel and his farmer friends refused to pay them when the notes were presented William Bates, a Dunkirk business man, The case is being tried in the Delaware

Our Adamantine Society.

Circuit Court.

Chicago Post. Society is reported on the qui vive-society is always on the qui vive; that's what society is for-through reason of the anement that one of the most notable representatives of our very best people is to marry a very charming young woman in New York "who is at present securing i divorce through the South Dakota courts. It will be observed with pride and pleasure that nothing definite will be attempted until the lady has secured her divorce. There is where our very best people are adamant; they sternly and positively refuse to marry any man or woman who has not secured the preliminary liberating divorce. We are nothing if not moral and law-abiding in the ranks of the aristocracy, and we dely the most carping critic to point to a single instance where the marriage ceremony has been solemnized before the divorce courts in cases calling for their intervention, have been properly and respectfully invoked. It may be true, as Colonel Watterson says, that our best people are careless in little ways, and sometimes given to exurberance of conduct and extreme sprightliness of deportment, but the marriage relation is sacred, and no married man or woman is permitted to take a place at the head of an-other household, with the full approbation of society, until he or she can exhibit i legally attested decree. We venture ope that the South Dakota courts wi proceed with their customary swiftness, and hearts beat happily will be speedig nounced. But patience often removes